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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1888.

#### TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-At a reception given by Emperor William to the diplomats in Vienna, neither the Russian nor the French Ambassador was present. = The overdue steamer State of Georgia arrived at Glasgow. - The inquest on the Mitre Square victim of the Whitechapel murderer began The Prince of Wales is the guest of the King of Rumania. === Judge Rioux decided at Sherbrooke, Canada, that De Baun, the fugitive Park Bank cashier, could be extradited to the United States.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - The Senate: The report of the Committee on Finance against the "Dark Lantern" bill and in support of the substitute therefor was submitted; the minority report, together with a supplemental report of Mr. Beck, were also given; the Benet resolution was adopted; the bill to adjust postmasters' salaries was passed. === House: Mormon question was discussed in the consideration of the Deficiency bill, the conference report on which was rejected.

Domestic.-Genera, Harrison made an address to delegations from Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. == Mr. Blaine spoke at Adrian, Mich. - There wer seventy-five new cases and one death from yellow fever in Jacksonville. === The American Board of Foreign Missions listened to reports from committees and to addresses by missionaries; New-York City was chosen as the meeting-place for next year, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs was reelegted president. - Warner Miller discussed at Auburn the issues in the State political contest.

Gity and Suburban -A citizens' mass-meeting held in the Cooper Union nominated Mr. Hewitt for Mayor; enthusiastic addresses by James C. Carter, General Barlow and others; Dr. Crosby sent a letter adding his hearty approval = Tammany Hall leaders busy all the evening with the Mayoralty problem. = Arthur J. McQuade, the convicted ex-Alderman, was brought from Sing Sing and released on \$20,000 bail. === The New-York ball team defeated the Chicago nine, by a score of 1 to 0, thus virtually winning the League championship, === Oscar Falleur, the Belgian exconvict detained at Castle Garden, was liberated yesterday by Collector Magone. === Captain Barker, of the Brazilian line steamship Finance, met a shipwrecked sea-captain with his wife and two children sailing home in a cance from the coast of Brazil to Baltimore. = James B. Curtis, formerly a hotel-keeper at Salamanea, N.Y., committed suicide at the Grand Central Hotel. The attendance on the closing day of the Suffolk County Fair, at Riverhead, L. I., was somewhat smaller than that of the previous days. = Stocks dull; after a lower opening they advanced and closed strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day : Warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 60 degrees: lowest, 40: average, 50.

## CLEVELAND'S LATEST BLESSING.

BESTOWED ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGH SECRETARY ENDICOTT.

Ordnance Office. War Department,
Washington, Jan. 4, 1886.
Washington, Jan. 4, 1886.
To the commanding officers of the National armories at Springfield and Rock Island, and of the
United States arsenals at New-York, West
Troy, Philadelphia, Bosten and Benicia:
While arsenals and armories are not intended
to be converted into political machines, two pointical parties in this country are recognized. It is
therefore ordered that hereafter in amplaying or Ordnance Office. War Department,

ical parties in this country are recognized. It is
therefore ordered that hereafter in employing or
discharging employes of any and all grades, other
things being equal and qualifications satisfactory,
Democrats will be favored, the object being to divide the force in the different grades gradually between Democrats and Republicans. This rule will
apply to women and children as well as to men, and
will be strictly enforced. S. V. BENET,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

Interest in baseball has reached and passed its climax. Yesterday was the deciding day, and the New-Yorks, by beating Chicago again put it beyond the power of any of their rivals to wrest the championship from them. The local players were the subject of some severe criticisms earlier in the season, and clearly deserved them, but now by-gones are by-gones and all will be forgiven. We trust they will wear their honors with becoming modesty. Baseball is a great game, and New-York now leads the world. Three cheers for the Giants who have proved worthy of their name!

The resolution of Senator Hale in reference to the Benet-Endicott order was adopted yesterday, and probably we shall soon learn all the facts regarding the issue of it and the effect. One good result has been accomplished by the publication of this order and the subsequent discussion. Attention has been directed in the most forcible manner to the fact that Civil Service retorm, which seeks to eliminate partisanship from the public service, can never be accomplished by introducing partisan distinctions in the making of appointments. The Endicott-Benet order violated the fundamental Civil Service principle.

The game of waiting which the local Democratic factions have been playing is ended, and they have now entered in earnest on the work of cutting each other's throats. Each side held back for a time to see what the other was going to do. Then suddenly the Sub-Executive Committee of the County Democracy called the nominating convention of that body for Saturthe Treasury, "to make things lively" and pathy with liberal ideas and his faith in the

John F. Plummer is one of New-York's most floring to the one who always noded in such a friendly day afternoon. Instantly Tammany was on money easy until after the election, tend di
progressive development of German institupatriotic citizens. He is, moreover, a Republiway when she met me." Both the daughters now

the alert, and by a master-stroke it has prepared to hold its convention this evening. Thus it will secure whatever advantage is to be obtained by getting its ticket in the field first. All hope of a union is apparently abandoned. Mayor Hewitt, who was put in the field last night by a large and spirited meeting of citizens, will probably be nominated by the County Democracy. The name of Tammany's candidate is yet held back. There will be the briskest kind of fight between the two organizations, and the Republicans should not fail to improve the opportunity thus presented.

On its way through the House the Mills bill was pretty effectually riddled. What was left of it has received merciless treatment at the hands of the majority of the Senate Committee on Finance, whose report was presented yesterday. The "crude mass of inconsistencies" is vulnerable at so many points that the report necessarily is long. But it bristles with good points, as the full abstract which we print shows. One of the particularly indefensible things in the changes proposed by the "Dark Lantern" conspirators was the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This opening wide of a door to fraud through undervaluations is properly characterized by the Republican Senators. In their substitute they have insisted on specific duties as far as possible. For this position there is ample Democratic support of the highest order.

HILL AND TWEED.

It is not a new thing for David B. Hill to be charged with personal corruption. The words of Dr. Crosby that Mr. Hill "has been a subservient tool in the hands of the worst and most degraded classes of this State," were as true when he was a member of Assembly in the days of the Tweed Ring as they are now. Mr. Hill was not only Tweed's subservient tool in the Legislature, but received a large sum of money from him to carry on a business enterprise. In July, 1870, Mr. Hill started "The Elmira Gazette" with \$20,000 capital, \$10,000 of which was contributed by Tweed, whose character was then thoroughly understood. Samuel J. Tilden, whose disciple Mr. Hill afterward professed to be, had attacked the Tweed Ring as early as April 5, 1870, months before Hill and Tweed entered into partnership. Mr. Hill's friends have not been able to deny this transaction, but they claimed that it took place at a time when Tweed had not been exposed. The dates just given show that this is false. When the crash came Mr. Hill's paper tried to lie out of his connection with Tweed. On October 30, 1871, "The Gazette" said: 'Mr. Tweed or any other person residing out of Elmira has not nor never has had a dollar's worth of stock nor any interest whatever in this paper." Yet when Mr. Hill was a candidate three years ago, and this matter was brought up. Mr. Horton Tidd, an intimate friend and supporter of Governor Hill, made an affidavit in his defence, in which he acknowledged that Tweed in July, 1870, subscribed for \$10,000, or half of "The Gazette's" stock. When Tweed's troubles began his stock was transferred to Mr. Hill for \$5,000.

Mr. Hill and his paper worked hard for this money, both before and after getting it. "The Gazette" defended Tweed vigorously after he had been exposed. On August 4, 1871, it declared that "this hue and cry about New-York swindles is raised to divert the public attention from the corruptions at Washington." and on September 7 it said: "This great outcry about Tweed in New-York was raised, and is still kept up, solely for political effect."

But it was Mr. Hill's legislative services which seem to have been the chief consideration for that \$10,000. There was no job so bad that he would not vote for it. Not one of the Tweed measures, by which popular government was absolutely destroyed in this city, could have been passed if Mr. Hill had voted against them. His vote gave Tweed and his friends all the elective and appointive offices except Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, all the power to levy taxes and disburse city funds, to open. close and widen streets and avenues, to steal whenever, wherever and however much they pleased, and to manipulate the registry lists and ballot-boxes at will. When Tweed lost his majority in the Assembly Hill gave it back to him, by reporting in favor of unscating a man honestly elected and putting one of Tweed's followers in his place. When the people of New-York rose in their might to drive the corrupt judges from the bench they found Mr. Hill in their way. He voted against a resolution calling for the impeachment of Judges Barnard and Cardozo, and also voted to reconsider the impeachment resolution as soon as it had passed, voting on this question against Samuel J. Tilden. Judge Barnard was impeached and found guilty, but Judge Cardozo escaped, being enabled to resign through a clever trick of Mr. Hill. He succeeded in slipping in Cardozo's resignation on a question of privilege, before the report of the Impeach-

ment Committee was presented. About this time Mr. Hill was prosecuting the famous Chemung Valley claims. These were for damages sustained by freshet twelve years before the suits were brought, and it was admitted by claimants when the matter came to be investigated that they did not know they had claims until informed by the lawyers. Hill and his partner were to pay all the expenses, and to receive one-third or one-half the awards, as the case might be. The appropriations were put through the Legislature with Tweed's help. Over \$80,000 was taken from the Treasury in this way, one-half of it being for interest, without a word of testimony being heard for the State, and Mr. Hill and his partner are supposed to have secured about

one-half of the amount. The Aqueduct scandal, bad as it is, is mere child's play to David B. Hill. Will the voters of this State choose him for Governor over that

honest man, Warner Miller? DEARER BREAD AND DEMOCRACY. THE TRIBUNE, its readers are well aware, has steadily predicted a season of the wildest gambling in grain and securities as the natural formerly in league with Austria were ready to fidently expected. Wage-earners hold the balance result of the financial policy adopted by the Treasury. The object of that policy is to make money plenty-until after the election. Its method is to place money where there are banks which can use it to the largest profit. and where there are bondholders who are willing to sell. Long ago it was pointed out that these conditions rendered it probable that most of the money disbursed would go directly into speculative channels, and not into legitimate business. The holders of bonds who are willing to sell in very many cases are those who wish to employ money in some form of speculation. As the speculator who expects to make millions in a day thinks himself able to the Chancellor were reconciled. Events moved pay higher rates for money than any productive rapidly, and the Empire was established. But industry can, banks which take Treasury money to lend in many cases lend most of it to speculators. Thus the methods adopted by them laid. The Diary has disclosed his sym- both.

rectly and naturally to pour oil on the flames of speculation.

But this consequence is the more sure at the present time, because the agitation of the tariff question has temporarily checked industrial progress. People who have mills or mines will operate them as long as they can see profit, but are less disposed to make new investments in works which depend upon the tariff if they believe that a change of tariff is probable. Of those who have works in operation, too, many are disinclined to make contracts which reach into the future when a change of tariff seems to them possible. Thus it comes to pass that tariff agitation tends to check industrial enterprise and development at the very time when the Treasury is putting out money freely. In productive industries the demand for money is limited, but in speculation unlimited, and so the money goes largely into speculative opera-

The scenes which have been witnessed in Chicago, in this city, and at all centres of speculative activity, are highly gratifying to brokers, and gratifying also to speculators who win. But the direct effect is dearer bread for the millions. The baker cannot help it, for he has to pay more for his flour. The miller cannot help it, because speculation has made it impossible for him to get cheap wheat. But every one knows that, when once the price of the loaf has been raised, it is not an easy matter to get it reduced again. The additional price of the loaf, in this instance, is the natural consequence of the Democratic financial policy and of Democratic tariff agitation.

It is true that the supply of wheat this year is smaller than it has been for some years past. But the official report, if that is to be relied upon, indicates that the yield has been at least seventy or eighty million bushels more than the quantity required for seed and food in this country. To that surplus must be added at least fifty million bushels remaining on hand July 1 from previous crops, so that the country has one hundred and twenty to one hundred and thirty million bushels for sale and export during the crop year. But the exports last year were less that one hundred and twenty million bushels, and the high price tends to prevent foreigners from buying in this market. Thus wheat is left on hand unsold, while the foreign indebtedness of the country for things imported increases.

It is not to be supposed that the Administration desires or intends to produce these results. But the consequences of its policy are not beneficial to the country, while to consumers who have to pay more for bread they are unwelcome. After the election, moreover, when the unnatural stimulus must of necessity be withdrawn, there will be danger of a reaction which may affect industries injuriously. The plain truth is that the financial management of the Government ought not to be shaped with reference to election emergencies, nor should the industries of the country have been disturbed by free-trade agitation.

BISMARCK AND FREDERICK.

The text of Emperor Frederick's Diary, printed in large part in yesterday's TRIBUNE, explains why Prince Bismarck has fiercely resented its publication. The evidence which it furnishes of the Chancellor's personal relations with the Crown Prince in 1870 and their disagreement respecting the policy to be pursued in dealing with the South German States is direct and conclusive. Prince Bismarck is represented as scolding the future sovereign and condemning the opinions expressed by him as improper for one in his station. The Crown Prince did not take this rebuke in a submissive spirit. He remonstrated vehemently against this pedantic method of dismissing the future sovereign's convictions respecting their postmaster to show which. Either Mr. the throne, but meanwhile he must adhere to keeps a forger at its headquarters for the purpose his own principles and be guided by his own experience. The Diary contains not only the record of this quarrel, but also evidence of and of the bluntness with which he takes it upon himself in an emergency to lecture members of the Royal family on the proprieties of their position.

The occasion of this quarrel was the uncertainty existing respecting the South German States during the war with France. For eight of postage under a frank, forged or not, and his years Prince Bismarck had been intriguing against Austria. He had begun by asserting Prussia's right to form a closer political union within the German Confederation. Austria was then firmly intrenched in the Diet, was heartily supported by the princes and in alliance with all the European Powers. By dragging her into the Schleswig-Holstein War Prince Eismarck contrived at the end of two years to isolate her from the princes and her allies and to lower her in the estimation of Germany. Gradually war between Prussia and Austria was brought on. When the Diet suption of the Confederation. Prince Bismarck, having led Austria from one folly into another. crushed her in a single battle, owing his victory mainly to the Crown Prince's timely appearance with his division at Koenigsgraetz. During the next four years he garnered the results Prussia was placed at the head of the Nor: Prince's theory being that coercion was to be interests and institutions would ultimately the unification of Germany.

The Crown Prince seems to have found fault his judgment, the hour for proclaiming Ger- of campaign literature for distribution among their land against French aggression. He had been commanding the division of the army recruited | in the South, and was confident that the States these Extras equally effective results may be conaccept the Empire under Prussian leadership. of power in every doubtful Northern State. They Prince Bismarck, generally audacious, was must be reasoned with, warned against voting cautious and timorous on this historic occasion. themselves out of employment and cutting down He wished to avoid intimidation and force, and to allow the South leisure for reflection and hesitation before making its choice. The Crown Prince, impatient of delay and weary of tration and a Republican Congress. diplomatic intrigue, desired to exert a strong pressure upon the States and to have the Empire proclaimed without delay. This was the controversy which led to the bitter quarrel recorded in the Diary.

Before two months had passed the cause of disagreement was removed, and the Prince and reserved. the foundations were neither so broad nor so postal-card. Somebody's mighty uncomfortable deep as the Crown Prince would have had

he declared. 'Liberalism is only nonsense which it is easy to bring to reason."

A DEMOCRATIC TRUST.

The Sugar Trust discharges a thousand men ranged with Mr. Mills to have the Trust care- subject mentioned were unusually effective. fully protected by his bill quietly pocket their profits-unless they put part of them into the Democratic campaign fund. Yet they expect the discharged workingmen to vote for the party which upholds and fortifies the Trust. to endure the shock which a demand for his im may be excused if they resent such treatment, and other workingmen who are not now out of work may with reason determine to vote against a party which takes money from a monopoly for its campaign expenses, as the price of defending that monopoly in legislation, while pretending to be the uncompromising foe of monopolists.

It was a mistake for the Democratic party to place Mr. Whitney in the Cabinet, because the Standard Oil Trust is of all combinations the most conspicuous. It was as great a mis- sible, in the estimation of certain independent take to shape legislation for the defence and maintenance of the whiskey ring, which the Senate Tariff bill would strike in a most tender spot by making alcohol used in the arts free of taxation. But the Sugar Trust, controlled and managed by Democrats and specially favored by the Democratic party in the House bill. would also be seriously affected by the Senate bill, which would reduce the duty on sugar about one-half. While there may be doubt as to the wisdom of that reduction without any compensating benefit to producers of domestic raw sugar, it is at least evident that the Republicans of the Senate are not disposed to obey the behests of the Trust, as the Demo- left his countrymen enshrouded in doubt.

crats of the House so clearly did. It is not to be assumed that these combinations are always or necessarily wrongful, or injurious to the public. Some of them have done eal good, and these might with justice be honfor doing so.

ON WHICH HORN WILL THEY IMPALE THEMSELVES ?

The Democratic response to the exposure made by The Tribune and Congressman S. S. Cox of the huge swindles perpetrated by the Democratic Campaign Committee upon the postal revenues and accomplished by the wholesale forgery of Mr. Cox's name has come at last. It does not consist of an expression of shame and regret. It is not accompanied by any promises that the frauds shall be stopped and the forger sent to jail. It is only an exclamation of wonder as to how we came by the evidence of the committee's guilt and a spiteful falsehood alleging that Senstor Quay has done the same thing. What a characteristic exhibition of petty cowardice What contemptible evasion! Their own Congress man comes to our office, examines the package sees and admits that its contents are not frank able at all, declares the signature on the cover forgery and promises to aid in hunting down the secondrel who outraged him and swindled the Government. And their answer to this is two parts quibble and three parts falsehood. The forgery charge, brought not by us but by their own Congressman, against their own committee, they don't dare notice at all. Do they intend to throw suspicion on Mr. Cox's word? Or, is their silence a confession? One of two things is inevitably true, and it is for the Democrats and Imperial policy. Prince Bismarck's defiant re- Cox's letter, written in our office, was false and ply was a declaration that he would resign his known by him to be false, which we cannot for office whenever the Crown Prince should ascend | a moment believe, or the Democratic Committee of enabling it by one kind of crime to commit

Now, let them stop their quibbles and their shuffling and inform the country which admission Prince Bismarck's unwillingness to have his they are ready to make. Are they prepared to plans for Germany interfered with even by so accuse Mr. Cox, or must they confess that they powerful a personage as the heir to the throne, themselves are forgers and thieves? It appears, however, that they must leave their postmaster in the lurch, no matter which horn of the dilemmi they elect to take. Mr Pearson is also quibbling about the sanctity of sealed packages, but the package in our possession was tied with a cord, not sealed. The point is that he unlawfully hipped their compaign documents by the ton fre situation is just as bad, however the fight between Mr. Cox and the committee ends. The Tribune is backing Mr. Cox.

## ATTENTION! WORKINGMEN.

So urgent is the popular demand for facts and figures respecting the wage question that the first edition of Tribune Extra No. 104, " Wage-carners Protected," has been quickly exhausted. A new edition has been printed, and orders from Republican Committees and Clubs will be promptly filled. This publication contains a scientific dis cussion of the relations of wages to the tariff. It demonstrates by the census statistics printed under ported Austria Prussia proclaimed the dissolu- the present Administration that wages are 100 per cent higher in the United States than in England, and have increased 40 per cent in this country since 1861. This leadlet will interest workingmen of every occupation. Price, 2 cents; \$4 a thou-

The importance of bringing this subject of wages and the tariff directly under the eyes of of that conquest with marked deliberation, workingmen, whose votes will be decisive in the approaching election, has led us to publish another German Confederation; but toward the South- Extra in a cheaper and more popular form. This ern States a policy of reserve was adopted, the is issued this morning under the title, " Attention! Workingmen!"-No. 108. It is a fly-leaf of two scrupuously avoided, and that community of pages, printed in large type and reducing the question of wages and employment under free trade and protection to the simplest possible terms. draw North and South together and complete Price, two copies for 1 cent; 1,000 copies for \$2 and 10,000 copies for \$15.

with Prince Bismarck's policy of maction. In manufacturers and employers for a popular form man unity was the one when North and South | workmen. In 1880, great results were effected were fighting together the battles of the Father- during the closing weeks of the Presidential canvass by the circulation of tariff cards among wage earners. If every employer or manufacturer will take pains to provide his workmen with copies of their own earnings, and convinced that their inorests, as well as those of their employers and the ountry at large, require the maintenance of the Protective system under a Republican Adminis- number of trees planted.

To get rid of politics in the public service, introduce political distinctions as the essential ground of appointment and removal. A patent on the foregoing has been applied for by S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance U. S. A. All rights

Twenty-three days since Hill was nominated, and no letter from Cleveland yet—not even a script. and no letter from Cleveland yet-not even a these long days of waiting-David or Grover, or

tions. Prince Bismarck was not of the same can who never hesitates to express his convicmind. He had given expression to deep-rooted tions, no matter how distasteful these may be prejudices when, in accepting office in Berlin, to his political foes. In a public speech the other evening he took occasion to denounce Democratic election frauds in this city. Whereupon, the opposition organs make a personal attack upon Mr. Plummer, and denounce him as a blatherskite." All of which goes to show that The Sugar Trust discharges a thousand men the remarks of the energetic president of the or more, and the eminent Democrats who ar-

Attorney-General Garland has returned to Washington from Hominy Hill, and his "general health" is reported to be much improved. If that is the case, he ought now to be in a condition This is a little too much. The workingmen mediate resignation would entail. Such a demand would certainly tend to promote the general health of the body politic, but Garland's soul is devoid of sensitiveness, and he evidently means to stick to the office he has disgraced until the latest possible moment.

> "To the victors belong half the spoils" is a capital rendering of Article I in the Endicott-Benet primer of politico-ethics.

> "The desire," says "The World," "to drag Mr. Cleveland into the pool of State politics grows out of the intent to injure him, if posvoters." In other words, a man is known by the company he keeps, and it would injure Cleveland if the impression became fixed in the public mind that he kept the company of Hill.

About a year ago Allen G. Thurman said to a reporter of " The Boston Globe" : run for a political office again. My day is gone." We do not, in the least, question the truth of that last remark; but Mr. Thurman ought not to let slip the chance that a letter of acceptance would give him of explaining why he has in less than one brief year changed his mind about running for a political office. His letter in fact will need to be of considerable length if in it he clears up all the points on which he has

They are trying now to let Mr. Secretary Endicott down casy by saying that he never saw or approved the Benet order applying to "women and children as well as to men." not do. The same thing was tried in connection stly and openly defended. But the Sugar with the rebel-flag order, when Adjutant-General Frust has not done good; it has largely in- Drum was put forward as a scapegoat. It didn't reased the cost to consumers of a necessary of work then, and it will not work now. General life, and has caused the discharge of many men | Benet says that he consulted Mr. Endicott about from industry in which they were earning a the order in advance, and then informed him that good living. It is the height of assurance for it had been issued. That was in the beginning a party to pretend holy indignation about of 1886. The Secretary of War has never rea party to pretend holy indignation about pudiated or modified the order, which is still in monopolies, when that party protects and deforce. Mr. Endicott cannot escape the full refends the worst of them, and pockets money sponsibility for it, except on the plea of imbecility.

I'M ALL RIGHT WHEN YOU KNOW ME.

AS SUNG IN THE DEMOCRATIC THEATRE WITH GREAT SUCCESS BY GROVER CLEVELAND. They didn't use t' know me much

The people thought that for Reform I was standing mighty firm; My party said I was too good And acted kind o' shy. And prophesied as how I wouldn's Distribute any pie. But the people were mistaken-I only shouted for Reform Before election day: And the Democrats as thought that I Would let the party bust, Why-I'm all right when you know me,

When I said there'd surely be Reform, No matter who might kick, The people thought I meant it, And it made my party sick; They didn't want Reform in their'n No matter what I said. But the Mugwumps chuckled to themselves, And shouted " Go ahead !" I didn't stop to listen

But you've got to know me fust.

To any of 'em holler, For I knowed what I was doing. You can bet your bottom dollar. Now my party sees there wasn't Any grounds for its disgust, For-I'm all right when you know me, But you've got to know me fust, (Promenade-full orchestra)

The letters that I wrote, But now you know I done it Just to catch the Mugwamp vote; And in making the appointments, You can bet it's me that's Boss. And when I can I pick a man That lately stole a hoss. Yes, I'm all right when you know me, If you think I'm a Reformer,

Of course I talked Reform in all

You must be growing blind; And the man must be a fool that thinks I'd let the party bust, But you've got to know me fust. (Grand break-down)

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Franklin Simmons, the sculptor, has been en gaged to execute the bronze figures for the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument at Portland, Me. The Hon. Thomas B. Reed is making speeches in

Announcement has been made of the death of Alfred T. Jones, of Philadelphia. He was for many

Mr. Waller is going to let the Consul-General's office at London take care of itself for a time while he comes home to make stump-speeches for the man who appointed him to it.

Speaking of the Princess of Wales, "Le Figaro," of Paris, remarks: "Her friends say that often as night falls, in the large hall of Sandringham, she emains for hours watching the coals reddening in the immense fireplace; she does not see what passes around her; she listens to nothing that is said to her, neither the calling of the Princess Maud, nor say her attendants. They deceive themselves. Her Highress meditates on the little Alexandra, who be-lieved herself destined to marry a petty German Prince, very domestic, very faithful, and who would have died very happy after having had many chil-

Mrs. Mona Caird, who started the discussion on 'Is Marriage a Feilure!" spends most of her time on a large estate in Hampshire, dividing her time between superintending her farm and perfor-ing literary work on a type-writer. She is the thor of two or three novels and is as bright in eversation as she is radical on all social questions.

Mr. Robert J. Burdette, the gental humorist, has been licensed to preach by the Baptist Church, to which he belongs. He has hitherto frequently preacher from pastoral visits to a donation party. He didn't want the latter, but they forced it upon him in lieu of a salary which he positively refused to ac-cept. All he took away from the donation party was one silver dollar, which he preserves as a

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Western journalism develops some interesting as well as startling functions. Here is "The Kansas City Star" offering valuable cash prizes for the largest

Walla Walla, which is an interesting town situated in Walla Walla township, Walla Walla County, has a Walla Walla Volapuk Club, of which the leading Walla Walla citizens are members.

Hattle-They say that Mattle is going to marry

In the will of an eccentric Vienna man who re cently died appeared the following clause: "Up the second flight of stairs there lives, at No. 63, a widow who has two daughters. I leave the sum of 80,000

claim that they had most assiduously nodded, and

Guest (in restaurant)—I've no time to give you an order from the bill of fare. Bring me anything—bring me whatever you've got in one order, sir?

Waiter (deferentially)—Everything we've got in one order, sir?

Guest—Yes, that will do

Guest-Yes, that will do. Walter (in loud, imperious voice)—Clam chowder for one !—(Chicago Tribune. Thus far lawn tennis has brought three distinct and "tennis arm." By the way, we never hear of the

ancient Greek athletes having any such disorders. Etta's Young Man.-"What is George's last name,

Etta's Young Man.—"what is George's last that Etta!" asked the little sister one morning at the breakfast table.

"Simpson, dear," said Etta, with a becoming blush.

"What makes you ask!"

"Oh, nothing," said the little sister, carclessly,

"only I was listening outside the parlor door when he was here last night, and I thought from what I heard you say to him all the time that it might be Doant."—(Somerville Journal.

Says the enlightened Editor of "The Spring Green for Governor, because he advertises in this paper; if Hoard will advertise in it we will vote for him, too. This is political economy." And yet "The London Saturday Reviow" says that there is no patriotism in

"Are spooks running the American party " asks a New-York paper. Perhaps not; but the Democratis party in that State appears to be run by spirits.—(Nor-ristown Herald.

"Call for Ah Song," said an Australian Judge to the Hibernian court erier, in a Chinese law suit. "Gentlemen," shouted the crier to the spectators, would wan of yez favor his Honor with a song ?"

One Last Resort.—Anxious Mother—My dear, little Dick's teacher says our boy is the most phenomenally bad speller she ever saw.

Wiso Father—Well, never mind. Of course, he won't do for a printer or a proof-reader, as we had fondly hoped, but we can make an editor of him.—(Philadelphia Record.

#### THE LOGIC OF PROTECTION. BY EMIL SCHALK.

III.

FREE TRADE MEANS A UNIVERSAL AND PITILESS STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE.

It must have occurred to every thinking man that the question of free trade and protection will not be settled by clap-trap phrases, like "buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market"; nor will it be advanced by the cheap coat argument, because cheapness is only a relative quality, and as such is not essential. The essential point is the possibility of living, of earning a living; that includes the coat, be that coat dear or cheap. The problem recalls the phenomena of evolution in the organic kingdoms-the struggle for existence and the "survival of the fittest," as Herbers Spencer calls it, or of "natural selection," as Darwin has styled it. "Nothing," says Darwin, is easier than to admit in words the truth of the universal struggle for life, or more difficult than constantly to bear this conclusion in mind." And it is just this conclusion which he who wishes to decide between free trade and protection needs to keep constantly in mind; for these are the opposites in the struggle for life. It is " to be or not to be"; to the vanquished it is extinction, to the successful, progress and advance in civiliza-

In the artificial state in which man is placed by civilization, his success depends upon his ability, or rather fitness, to earn his living. The general influence of the laws which man enacts, of the kind of artificial state he creates for himself, may be easily traced through history. The iron laws of Sparta made that petty kingdom for centuries the arbiter of Greece, just as the strict military laws of Prussia raised her from a kingdom of moderate size to the first power in Europe. The Roman law of debt, making the debtor in default the slave of his creditor, changed in a few centuries the social aspect of Rome and Italy, and the enactments of the Koran have prevented progress for centuries among Eastern nations. Judging thus from the effect which laws and institutions have had in the past on the destinies of nations, we may well conclude that the enactment of economic laws which affect the possibility of living and of obtaining the necessaries of life by all the members of a nation, is of paramount importance to the destiny of that nation, to its progress in civilization and to the life and happiness of its

In this artificial state of man the struggle for life goes on between members of the same nation when under protection. Under free trade, on the contrary, the struggle is enlarged; competition with individuals of other nations is added. If the competition within a nation is intense, the added competition from without must crowd down many individuals. This happens constantly in free-trade countries. Whatever be the manufacturing superiority of a country, there will always be found some other country which excels it in some special line. Free-trade England is learning that lesson. Indian and American wheat, American flour, South American beef, Australian wool, Belgian rails and arms, German sugar and chemicals, French woollens and silks and Swiss watches make heavy inroads upon English prod-ucts of these kinds and deprive many an English-man of the chance of earning his living.

man of the chance of carning his living.

In our present state of civilization the question involved in the struggle for existence is not one of mere food supply. There is a supply of food and fuel and clothing in all civilized countries beyond the immediate wants of their inhabitants. Yet there are constantly cases of death from starvation, from cold or from want. The hungry starvation, from cold or from want. The hungry and shivering wretch who stands in front of the baker's shop with its display of bread for hundreds of people, derives but little consolation from the sight of so much food if he has not money enough to buy a single roll. The question is how to give each man a chance to "earn a living," and there is the difficulty. Population increases from day to day. Steam engines, water wheels, windmills are built, replacing manual labor in many occupations. There is no end of inventions in labor-saving machinery. Everything tends to increase production without the necessity of employing more labor, or without materially increasing consumption, except as new wants spring up. Thus more labor, or without materially increasing con-sumption, except as new wants spring up. Thus-it happens that while a surplus supply in the nat-ural state means opulence for all, in the civilized state it may mean starvation to many, when it means surplus labor. For that in turn means low wages or no wages at all, and consequently suffer-ing and misery among those who are obliged to work for a living.

EMIL SCHALK.

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HOLD ON THERE! OR PEGASUS WILL GET AWAY FROM YOU.

From The Kansas City Times.

In the presence of such a crisis the masses are comparatively dumb, and because they are, The Tribune sees only the portent of disgust with the Democracy. Take care, we say again. An army is rever so terrible as when it advances with a naked front, to the sound of no drum-beat and the blast of no bugle. The tempest is never so terrifying as when the livid clouds roll up, sea upon sea, the lightnings sheathed in their unknown recesses, and the trampling of the chained thunder scarcely heard in their darkest caverns. The Tribune should not mistake the meditating lion for the sleeping one. It is not the silent lair always which is without an occupant. Wait about live weeks longer.

GETTING A BLUNDERER'S NECK OUT OF PAWN. From The Boston Advertiser.

It is not without significance that the President

to snot without significance that the President new proposes to pay thina as a grantity the very amount she surrendered when she saved him by rejecting the treaty. We believe that this country should be generous to thina, but we think that the circumstances of the rejection of the treaty require us to consider whether the payment it is proposed to make is primarily an act of generosity or the ransom of the Cleveland neck.

A POLITICAL SODA FOUNTAIN

From The Detroit Tribune, From The Detroit Tribune,

Bre'r Dickinson made a speech in Detroit a few nights ago. Great speech. Said so many things that were so weren't said. For this "The New-York Sun" and Eastern Democrats want Bre'r Dickinson to come of. Great speech. Made out that New-England was no friend nor patron of the West, and was hardly loyal during the War. Great speech. Little boys laughed and wanted to know it Don ddin't feet dizzy. Great speech. Gushed all over Grover Cleveland like pancales batter running over a broken-nosed pitcher. Great speech. And still they are crying for Don to "come off." It is all because they don't understand Don. Don is a political soda fountain. Can't they let him fizz a little for his old neighbors? Shot

A "MIGHTY" AWKWARD FIX.

Shall be (Cleverand) bed with the Mugwumps of herd with the saloonists? He has not much time left to make his choice between his two swoothearts. His plight is far worse than that of Paris when he was plight is far worse than that of Paris when he was called on to decide as to the merits of rival goddessos. Each of them had something to olier for a decision in her favor. The beauties who now stand before Cleveland are furies and have nothing to bestow but defeat, for each will proceed to make it warm for the obese personage who apums them.